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Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 20 December 2002, 58/243 of 23 December 2003 and 59/234 of 20 December 2004 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recalling further the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held in New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,[4] the outcome of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties held in Milan, Italy,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[4] FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.8.

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from 1 to 12 December 2003,[5] and the outcome of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Buenos Aires, from 7 to 17 December 2004,[6]

Recalling section II on development of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[7]

Reaffirming the Mauritius Declaration[8] and the Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("The Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),[9] which, inter alia, recognizes that the adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of small island developing States, and the long-term effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some small island developing States,

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative impacts of climate change,

Noting that one hundred and eighty-nine States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Convention,

Noting also that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[10] has attracted one hundred and fifty-six ratifications, including from parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, which account for 61.6 per cent of emissions,

Noting further the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[11] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,[12]

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[13]

1. *Calls upon* States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;[14]

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[5] FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1 and 2.

[6] FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1 and 2.

[7] Resolution 60/1.

[8] Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[9] Ibid., annex II.

[10] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

[11] See resolution 55/2.

[12] Ibid., para. 23.

[13] A/60/171, sect. I.

2. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[10] on 16 February 2005;

3. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

4. *Notes with interest* the preparations undertaken on the flexible mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the clean development mechanism, and calls for their successful implementation;

5. *Takes note* of the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session,[9] and calls for their implementation, in particular decision 1/CP.10, entitled "Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures";[14]

6. *Urges* the international community to continue to assist developing countries, in particular small island developing States, least developed countries and African countries, including those that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, in addressing their adaptation needs relating to adverse effects of climate change;

7. *Notes* the importance of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Montreal, Canada, from 28 November to 9 December 2005;

8. *Also notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa[15] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[16] and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007;

10. *Invites* the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

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[14] FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1.

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[16] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.